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SUNDAY—Fair.

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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

FIRST DETAILED EYE-WITNESS ACCOUNT OF THE BRITISH VICTORY OVER THE BOERS AT GLENCOE.

Brilliant Charge of the Dublin Fusiliers and the King's Rifles Up Smith Hill Is Described.

Generals White and French Attack the Boers from Ladysmith and Drive Them Out of Elandslaagte.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 21.—General Sir George Stewart White and General French, with a force from Ladysmith sallied out to-day and marched to Elandslaagte, where the Boers had on Thursday captured a train bound for Glencoe and had cut communication with that place.

The Boers had occupied a strong position, in which they were entrenched. General White immediately attacked the enemy, and, after a sharp skirmish, the British drove the Boers out and captured the place.

The Boers retired to the east.

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GLENCOE, Natal, Oct. 21.—The battle of Smith Hill and the fierce pursuit and slaughter of the routed and fleeing Boers ended late last night. The Hussars and the light artillery followed the defeated burghers in their retreat toward the northeast, in the direction of Newcastle, until dark, and the route was marked by the bodies of dead and wounded Boers and by arms and equipments strewn everywhere.

Rarely has a fiercer battle been fought than that for the possession of Smith Hill, and considering the comparatively small number of troops engaged—4,000 British and 9,000 Boers—the casualties were unusually heavy. No accurate estimates can be made of the Boer losses, but they are placed at 600 men, and this is considered a conservative estimate by British officers in the camp here.

British Casualties Were 182.

Our casualties were 31 officers and men killed and 151 wounded. These are the officers who were killed or wounded:

General Sir William Penn Symonds, seriously wounded in the stomach.

Colonel C. E. Beckett, Assistant Adjutant-General, severely wounded in the right shoulder.

Major Frederick Hammersley, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, seriously wounded in the leg.

Colonel John Sherston, Deputy Staff Officer and Brigade Major, killed.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Captain G. A. Weldon, killed; Captain M. Lowndes, wounded; Captain A. Dibbey, wounded; Lieutenant M. Perceux, wounded; Lieutenant C. G. J. Geige, killed; Lieutenant C. M. Carbery, wounded.

King's Royal Rifles—Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Gunning, killed; Captain H. E. Pechell, killed; Lieutenant J. Taylor, killed; Lieutenant R. C. Barnett, killed; Lieutenant N. J. Hambro, killed; Captain F. L. Adam, A. D. C., seriously wounded in the right shoulder.

Leicestershire Regiment—Lieutenant D. W. Weldon, wounded slightly in the hand.

First Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers—Second Lieutenant A. H. M. Hill, killed; Major W. P. Davidson, wounded; Captain F. H. B. Conder, killed; Captain J. W. Pike, wounded; Lieutenant C. C. Southey, wounded; Lieutenant H. C. W. Wortham, wounded; Major C. A. T. Doull, wounded; Captain O. S. W. Nugent, wounded; Captain A. R. M. Stuart-Wortley, wounded; Lieutenant F. J. Trum, wounded; Lieutenant R. Johnson, wounded; Lieutenant G. H. Martin, wounded.

Eighteenth Hussars—Second Lieutenant H. A. Cape, wounded; Second Lieutenant A. C. McLachlan, wounded; Second Lieutenant E. H. Dayford, wounded.

One general, two colonels, three captains and five lieutenants were killed, and a colonel, three majors, six captains and ten lieutenants were wounded.

This heavy loss among the officers was due to their daring in exposing themselves to the fire of the Boer sharpshooters.

Rank and File Suffered.

Among the rank and file the Boers had seven wounded; the artillery one killed and three wounded; the Leicestershire regiment one wounded; the King's Rifles eleven killed and sixty-eight wounded; the Irish Fusiliers fourteen killed and thirty wounded; the Dublin Fusiliers four killed and forty-one wounded; and the Natal police two wounded.

It must be understood that we did not suffer all this loss in one or two hours of fighting. The opening shots of the battle were fired at daybreak, shortly after 5 o'clock, and it was the fiercest kind of fighting until 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon—over eight hours. Even then the pursuit of the fleeing Boers until nightfall was a running fight, for the Boers made frequent but ineffectual attempts to rally and beat off the Hussars.

When the battle began yesterday we were prepared to meet the Boers. It was no surprise. We knew the Boers' every movement. After a week of slow crawling through Laing's Nek, the enemy, after capturing Christenbourg, Newcastle and abandoned towns on the way, massed at Danhausser and prepared to attack our troops.

Getting Ready for the Battle.

General Sir William Penn Symonds, in command of the British at Glencoe and Dundee, got ready for them. He moved camp to a point midway between the two towns as to be in a position to pro-

tect both.

The Boers moved down Thursday to Hattingsspruit, on the railway, seven miles north of Glencoe, cautiously feeling their way along. They were more than double our numbers, but not a man in the camp felt the least fear of the result of the forthcoming fight. Thursday night was a busy one. An attack was certain at daylight. Scouts informed us that the Boers were in great force, with a dozen cannon. General Symonds made a thorough inspection of the troops, ammunition and intrenchments, ready for any kind of an at-

tack. The men were enthusiastic and eager for battle.

All during Thursday there had been little skirmishes and feints along the outposts, which ceased at nightfall. Our men were given a good supper and ordered to sleep on their arms. The pickets were doubled, and every precaution was taken against a surprise during the night.

The night afforded the Boers the needed opportunity of getting into what they considered an almost impregnable position. They chose Smith Hill, which is a steep rise about 5,400 yards from the British camp. The ground around the hill is an open rolling stretch on which there is an cover for troops advancing to attack.

Up this hill General Joubert's forces dragged their cannon and placed them so as to command our camp.

Boers Fire the First Shot.

At daybreak our expectant troops saw a puff of smoke on the hilltop, and a few seconds later heard the boom of a gun. The Boers had begun the battle.

The shot fell short. They had not got the range. They tried again, but their shots failed to reach. The shells were exploding some distance away. **// 2 2 2 //**

Then our batteries began to return the fire. They soon found the range and did more effective work than the light field pieces of the Boers. This artillery duel became hotter and hotter as the minutes sped, and lasted for an hour.

Our batteries did splendid work. In the last half hour of the firing they succeeded in silencing several of the enemy's guns.

The Boer practice soon becoming better led General Symonds to determine to sally out and meet them on their own ground.

Our force consisted of the Thirtieth, Sixty-seventh and Sixty-ninth Field Batteries, the Eighteenth Hussars, the Natal Mounted Volunteers, the First Battalion of the Leicestershire Regiment, the First (King's Own) Rifles, the Second Dublin Fusiliers and several companies of irregular mounted infantry and the Field Hospital Corps.

General Symonds Leads the Attack.

The troops began to make ready for the

attack. The weather was fine and clear, the sun was shining brightly, and it was warm. The men cast aside their heavy clothing, for they had hot work ahead.

The Boer army, massed on the hill, was sheltered behind a slope from our artillery fire, but as soon as they saw our preparations to advance they formed in extended line of battle.

The ground between the camp and the hill is a rolling plain, with no shelter for the British as they dashed across.

Under the cover of a heavy artillery fire our troops marched out of the camp. The King's Rifles and the Dublin Fusiliers led the way in extended order. The dash across the plain was deadly. The Boer volleys of musketry swept through our ranks, but the men kept on without flinching. The enemy's musketry fire raked our lines; great gaps were made in the ranks of the Fusiliers and the Rifles, but they did not waver. Step by step they advanced toward the base of the hill.

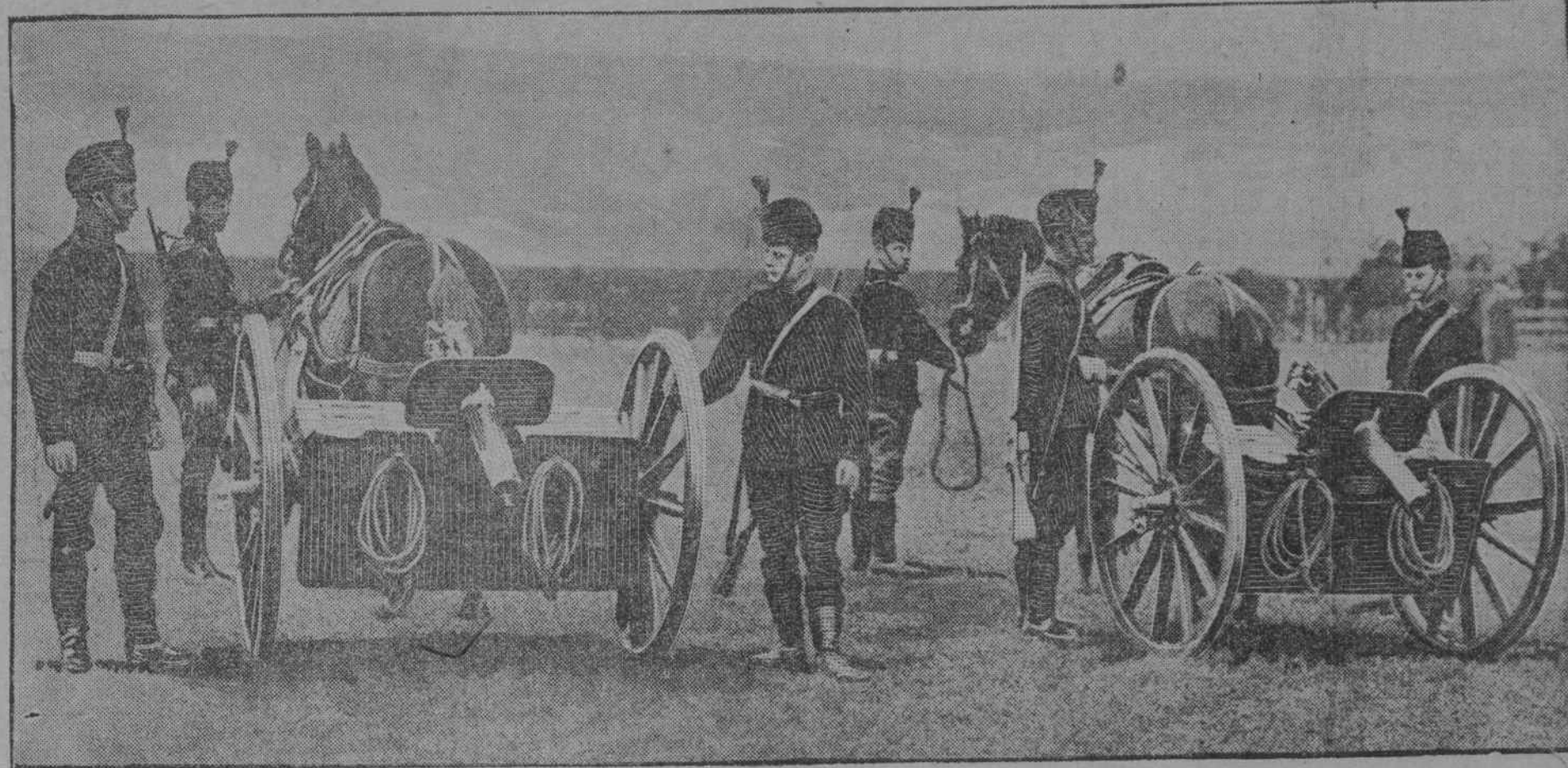
Our cavalry swept around the flanks and the infantry made dashes, dropping to the ground to avoid the volleys from the Boers. Gradually the foot of the hill was gained. As our men reached the hill our artillery ceased firing for fear of hitting the British, and hastened forward to secure a better position. General Symonds was close behind his men, inspiring them with courage.

British Charge Up the Hill.

Then began the brilliant charge up the hill. It was tremendously hot work. The roar of the musketry and artillery was incessant. Up the steep slope went our men, the wild Irish Fusiliers leading. Nothing could stop them. The charge was magnificent. Our men swarmed over the summit and fell upon the Boers.

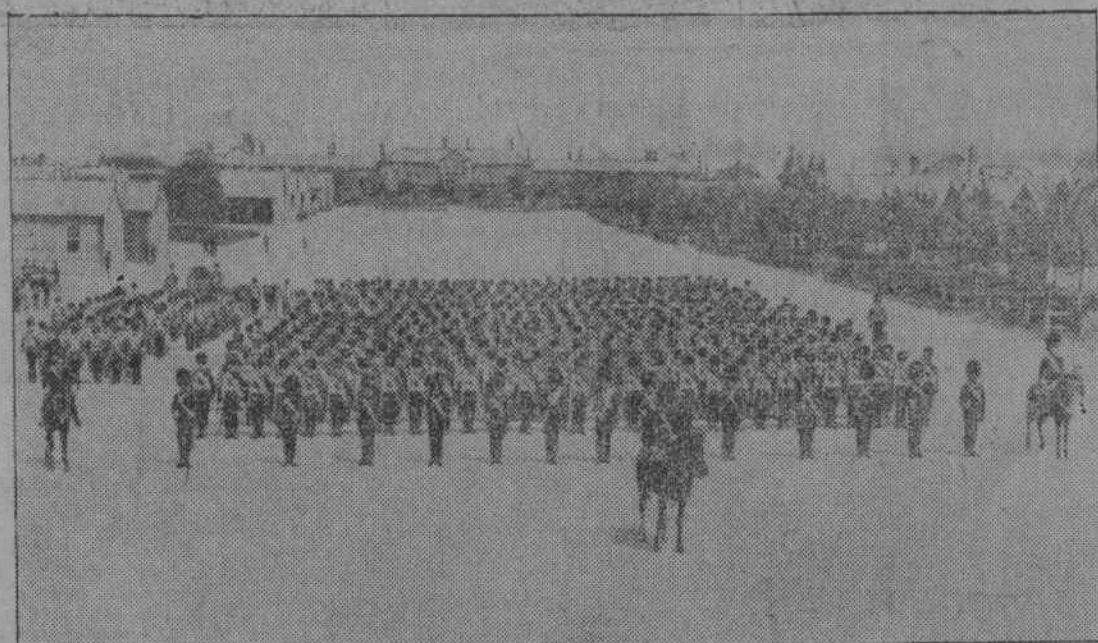
In the face of a murderous fire our troops were on them with a yell and a hurrah. The Fusiliers were the first to break through the enemy's lines on the crest of the hill and the first to capture a gun from the Boers since the war began.

Then began a fierce hand-to-hand struggle on the summit of the hill. The enemy fought valiantly and desperately, but they



Machine Gun Detachment of the King's Royal Rifles Who Charged Up Smith Hill with the Dublin Fusiliers.

They were in the van of the troops who made the daring dash upon the Boer position through a storm of bullets which tore through their ranks, dropping many of them on the bloody hillside. They were the second regiment to reach the summit and engage the Boers in a hand to hand struggle.



The Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Who Made Themselves Famous in the Battle of Smith Hill

(From a photograph taken at North Camp, Aldershot, England, the last week of September as the regiment was about to sail for South Africa.)

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ANXIETY FELT FOR HUSSARS WHO ARE PURSUING BOERS.

The Cavalry Who Were Harassing the Retreat of the Routed Enemy Have Not Yet Been Reported as Having Returned to Camp, and London Praying for Their Safety.

Our hospital corps did valiant service, and all our wounded were brought into camp and were being cared for before the rain set in.

The Boers have abandoned Hattingsspruit, and there has not been a sign of the enemy all day. Our wounded are doing well.

Hero Hears of His Promotion.

General Sir William Penn Symonds, lying in the camp hospital here, was notified to-day that the Queen had promoted him to be a major-general for distinguished service in the field.

The order was read to the wounded General, with the surgeon's permission. Accompanying the order was a sympathetic telegram from the Queen, in which she said that she hoped his wound would not prove fatal and that he would live to serve his country again and he restored to the bosom of his family.

Col. John Sherston, Killed at Smith Hill.

He was a nephew of General Lord Frederick Roberts. As his aide-de-camp he went through the Afghan war, accompanying Lord Roberts on the famous Kandahar march.

London, Oct. 21.—The War Office is still besieged late to-night by anxious inquiries, but the officials have no further news from Glencoe.

Some anxiety is beginning to be felt with regard to the Eighteenth Hussars, whose return from their pursuit of the Boers has not yet been officially notified to the War Office.

Lady Symonds heard this afternoon that her husband was slightly better.

Reliable news from South Africa is meagre, the wires being so overloaded with official dispatches that others filter through in the slowest possible manner.

The latest advices from Cape Town show that all was well at Kimberley on Thursday. Although the usual water supply of the town was cut off, there was ample water for the needs of the town.

A small body of Boers approached Kimberley on Wednesday, and Major Chamber made a sortie with a reconnoitering party and some guns on board an armored train. After a few shots had been exchanged the burghers fled precipitately. There were no casualties on the British side.

The police garrisons of Fourteen Streams and Tannies have arrived at Kimberley. Everything tends to confirm the statement that Colonel Baden-Powell's troops, who were the Boers at Mafeking, and it appears true that upward of three hundred wounded Boers have arrived at Johannesburg.

The Boers, however, appear to have re-occupied the scene of the fighting, as an attempt to recover the bodies of the British failed, owing, it is alleged, to the Boers refusing to recognize the Red Cross flag.

The news from Glencoe aroused immense enthusiasm among the British residents of Cape Colony, and this is rapidly spreading to Basutoland, where it is feared it will further inflame the desire of the natives to participate in the operations against the Boers.



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General White believed himself quite strong enough to advance through Laing's Nek.

Sir Redvers Buller's prohibition, if carried out, resolves all prognostications into the simple statement that upon the extent of Boer aggressiveness depends the number and nature of the engagements that are to mark the next month's fighting.

Probably the Boer movement will be curbed by the defeat at Glencoe, but it seems reasonable to believe, judging from the determination and fanaticism of the Boer forces, that they will sooner or later, any way, before Buller's corps takes the field—return to the fray with redoubled aggressiveness in a desperate attempt to break the backbone of General White's force.

Such a supposition regarding the Boer plans is based upon the belief that Commandant-General Joubert's main objective is to break up or rout General White's command before the British reinforcements arrive.

But it is possible the wily Boer general has carefully concocted a strategy which he intends to carry out in an unexpected direction, and that the attack on Friday was merely intended to deceive the British as to the main objective.

The plans of Sir Redvers Buller, subject to finding, on his arrival, that the complexion of the campaign is not entirely changed, are to have four divisions, each a little army in itself and each capable of meeting the full strength of the Boers. As his forces will exceed eighty thousand men this is regarded as feasible.

With three armies he intends to invade the Transvaal from different points, personally leading the principal force through the Free State, sending the other to hold Natal.

Expert military opinion is inclined to favor a single line of operations. There is a growing feeling that the war will eventually resolve itself into a guerrilla campaign, and many references are made in this connection to the progress of the American force in the Philippines.

Several Englishmen who have lived among the Boers but are now in London, assert that the Boers will never stick to their artillery; and there is a unanimous feeling among those who know the Transvaal and its inhabitants that the Boer artillery will cut a small figure after the first month.

The explanation of this is twofold. In the first place most of the Boers are unaccustomed to fight according to the methods required in conjunction with heavy artillery; and, secondly, most of them are armed with rifles only.

Comparatively few have bayonets, revolvers or swords; and it is a military impossibility for men to stand up against a cavalry charge unless they possess some arm in addition to the rifle. Hence, the only alternative when cold steel threatens is to desert the guns.

It is not believed that the Boers will suffer so much by the loss of artillery as might at first be thought. Uncumbered by guns, they regain that mobility which in the previous war proved such a thorn in the side of our organized troops.



Captain H. E. Pechell Killed at Smith Hill.

He was lending his company of King's Royal Fusiliers to the charge when he fell.

London, Oct. 21.—Glencoe and Ladysmith irresistibly rivet the national attention, and when the average Britisher tires of landing the pluck that won Friday's battle and still keeps the flag flying over Mafeking, he reverts to the universal query, "What will White do next?"

Sir Redvers Buller, last week's ideal, has almost passed out of the popular mind, although that general, despite the fact that he is in mid-ocean and unaware of what befell the Boers at Glencoe, appears to be the main factor in the situation. His last act before leaving was to cable Sir George Stewart White forbidding any British advance pending the arrival of the army corps.

It is understood in army circles that

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